

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

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ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING COURTS

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ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING COURTS OVERVIEW

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Alternative Sentencing Courts are treatment-based alternatives to prisons, detention centers, jails, and standard probation models. The movement is to refer to these programs as “treatment courts” which is how they will be referred to in the rest of this report. The criminal justice system works with treatment providers, law enforcement, and other community agencies to provide offenders with the tools to enter into recovery, stay in recovery, and lead a productive, crime-free life. By focusing on rehabilitation instead of using punitive methods, the intention of Treatment Courts is to help a person change his or her life and to stop criminal activity. Treatment Courts can be used for a variety of case types and treatment can be individualized to best meet the needs of each participant.

Participation in a Treatment Court may be voluntary or ordered as a condition of probation. While active in the program, participants appear for regular court appearances before a Treatment Court judge and participate in treatment. Qualified agencies within the community provide services such as drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling. Participants are to obtain and maintain employment and/or involvement in vocational or educational programs, as directed. Participants are also encouraged to utilize 12-step meetings such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous. The length of participation in a Treatment Court program is determined by a participant’s progress, and is generally a minimum of one year and no longer than two years.

Currently, the 13th Judicial Circuit of Missouri offers the following Treatment Court programs: Drug Court in Boone and Callaway counties, Mental Health Court in Boone County, DWI Court in Boone and Callaway counties, and Veterans Treatment Court in Boone and Callaway counties.

Tracks

Participants will enter a Treatment Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea diversion, post-plea diversion, probation, and reentry. A description of each track is listed on the following pages.

Track:

Offered by:

Pre-Plea Diversion

Boone County Drug Court

Boone County Mental Health Court

13th Judicial Circuit Veterans Court

Description: The pre-plea track is for first-time felony offenders. An individual found eligible for this track is given the opportunity to participate in a Treatment Court before entering a plea for his or her case. If a pre-plea diversion participant successfully graduates from a Treatment Court, the felony charge against him or her will be dropped. If unsuccessful, the legal proceedings will resume at the point they had previously concluded.

Track:

Offered by:

Post-Plea Diversion

Boone County Drug Court

Callaway County Drug Court

Boone County Mental Health Court

13th Judicial Circuit Veterans Court

Description: Post-plea diversion participation is reserved for a defendant who would be eligible for the pre-plea track, but the prosecuting attorney found a pre-plea agreement unacceptable. A post-plea diversion participant must first plead guilty to his or her charge before beginning Treatment Court. If a participant is successful in the program, his or her plea can be withdrawn and the charge can be dropped; if unsuccessful, he or she will receive a pre-determined sentence, which had been agreed upon beforehand by the defendant and attorneys.

Track:

Offered by:

Probation

Boone County Drug Court

Callaway County Drug Court

Boone County Mental Health Court

Boone County DWI Court

Callaway County DWI Court

13th Judicial Circuit Veterans Court

Description: An offender who is currently on probation, or who will be sentenced to probation, can be ordered to participate in a Treatment Court as a part of his or her probation requirements. If the program is not completed successfully, then the participant is violating probation and faces a revocation of probation and possible incarceration. If the participant is successful, the duration of his or her probation may be decreased.

Track:

Offered by:

Re-entry

Boone County Drug Court

Callaway County Drug Court

Boone County Mental Health Court

Boone County DWI Court

Callaway County DWI Court

13th Judicial Circuit Veterans Court

Description: A re-entry participant has been sentenced to complete a Treatment Court as a part of his or her probation, immediately following release from incarceration. An eligible candidate has exited from the Department of Corrections after 120 days of shock incarceration (Section 559.115, RSMo) or long term treatment (Section 217.785, RSMo).

Phases

Often, a participant's progression through a Treatment Court is divided into three phases. Phases are utilized by all the Treatment Courts of the 13th Circuit, with the exception of the Mental Health Court in Boone County. A description of each phase follows:

Phase: I

Description: During Phase I, a participant is expected to attend court weekly, meet with his or her probation officer as scheduled, engage in random drug testing, and attend treatment sessions as required. He or she is also encouraged to utilize 12-step meetings and is sometimes asked to seek an AA or NA sponsor. During this phase, participants and team members become acquainted with each other, and team members begin to assess specific factors regarding the participant's treatment, medical, educational, housing, and employment needs.

Phase: II

Description: Once a participant has successfully maintained all of the requirements of Phase I for a minimum of one month, he or she progresses into Phase II. In Phase II, there is often a decrease in treatment requirements, probation officer visits, and/or court appearances. A participant is still required to participate in random drug testing and encouraged to attend 12-step meetings. The treatment focus shifts from obtaining sobriety towards relapse prevention. While in this phase, most participants are expected to actively seek employment or enroll in an educational program. As not all Treatment Courts are identical, some programs require that participants complete 40 hours of community service work or begin Phase II again, if they have relapsed.

Phase: III

Description: Phase III, the final phase of a Treatment Court, focuses on preparing a continuing care plan for post-graduation. In addition to maintaining all court requirements; a participant must have a job or be enrolled in an educational program, or a combination of the two. Court dates are decreased to about once a month as a participant prepares for graduation.

Court Appearances

A Treatment Court participant is required to appear in court on a regular basis. At each appearance, the judge is given a progress report prepared by Treatment Court team members regarding drug test results, and attendance, participation, and compliance with all aspects of the court. The judge may ask a participant questions about his or her progress, and discuss any specific problems the participant may have. If doing well, the participant is encouraged to continue to work toward graduation. If not, the judge will discuss problems with the participant and team members, in order to determine what further action is necessary.

Drug Testing

When admitted to a Treatment Court, a participant is provided a unique call-in code for random drug testing. He or she must call the drug testing hotline daily to determine if he or she was selected to be tested that day. When a participant has been selected, he or she has from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. to arrive at the testing site and submit to a drug test. The judge will impose sanctions for failing to submit to a drug test, late arrival, or having a positive test result. Additional testing may be required at the discretion of the Treatment Court team, is required before and after traveling, by permission, out of the county, and after contact with law enforcement.

Participant Journals

Upon admission into a Treatment Court, a participant is required to keep a personal journal. A journal is included in a participant's admission packet, and the judge provides a weekly topic for the journal entries. The purpose of the journal is to provide the judge with each participant's perception of alternative sentencing-related topics, including personal challenges of recovery and short-term and long-term goals.

Treatment

An initial treatment plan is developed by a Treatment Court team following the assessment of a participant's education, employment history, housing situation, life skills, substance abuse, and mental health. The plan serves as a guide for the initial treatment phase. The plan is maintained by the Treatment Court team and is updated as a participant progresses through the program.

Participation in counseling is required as part of a Treatment Court program. The Treatment Court team assesses the level and intensity of treatment that best meets a participant's needs. A recommendation is then made to the alternative sentencing court judge indicating whether the participant should receive detoxification, residential, or outpatient treatment. If not admitted to a residential treatment program, an individualized outpatient program is developed for each participant. The outpatient plan can include both individual and group therapy. Attendance at counseling sessions is reported to the Treatment Court judge as part of the participant's progress report.

Attendance at 12-step meetings such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous is a helpful part of the recovery process. Each participant is encouraged to attend meetings to familiarize themselves with the 12-step philosophy and to create social bonds with others in recovery. A participant can provide proof of attendance to his or her probation officer, prior to each court appearance.

Incentives

A Treatment Court team may adjust a participant's treatment plan to reflect the participant's success in the program. The client may not be required to come to court as often, attendance at treatment groups may be reduced in frequency, and the number of meetings with his or her probation officer may be scaled back. Successful completion of the Treatment Court program may result in dismissed charges, shorter probation terms, or reduced sentencing.

Program Transfers

In some instances after a participant begins treatment, it becomes clear that one of the other Treatment Courts might be more appropriate. If the other Treatment Court finds the individual acceptable and the participant wishes to switch programs, he or she will be transferred from one Treatment Court into another. Participants can choose to remain in their original court; however, the impetus to screen for another court is generally because they are not doing well in the current court program and may face termination. Because each court is structured similarly, transitioning from one program to another is relatively seamless.

Sanctions and Termination

The following are only some violations that may result in sanctions: missing an appointment; being issued a warrant and/or having a new arrest; missing a drug test or testing positive; failing to cooperate with the requirements of the program; and making threats of violence toward alternative sentencing team members or others. Sanctions can include increased court appearances, having additional meetings with treatment providers and/or probation officers, completing additional community service, being incarcerated, or being terminated from the program. The Treatment Court judge makes the final decisions regarding sanctions and termination from the program.

Successful Program Completion

In order to be eligible for successful discharge from a Treatment Court program, a participant must have satisfactory attendance at all treatment, probation, and court meetings. He or she must also meet with his or her counselor to verify, discuss, and reinforce a continuing recovery plan, prior to exit from the program. In addition, a participant is required to complete a graduation essay in which he or she discusses key concepts of recovery and sobriety, as well as his or her opinions of the program. A graduation ceremony is held for participants who successfully complete a Treatment Court program.

DRUG COURT

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Boone County

Referrals: 221

Denied Referrals: 81

Admissions: 97

Graduates: 43

Terminations: 46

Callaway County

Referrals: 34

Denied Referrals: 14

Admissions: 22

Graduates: 10

Terminations: 6

Combined

Referrals: 255

Denied Referrals: 95

Admissions: 119

Graduates: 53

Terminations: 52

The first treatment court in the 13th Judicial Circuit was drug court. It was first offered in Boone County, in 1998, and later in Callaway County, in 2001. The program was based on the original drug court model, which was a simple diversion program. Those admitted were mostly first-time offenders who had been diagnosed with alcohol or drug addiction and did not have violent criminal histories.

The drug courts of the 13th Circuit have since expanded to be more inclusive and available to many offenders who would not have been eligible for the original drug court model. Several different tracks have been established and the diversion track has been split into two sub-tracks: the pre-plea diversion track and the post-plea diversion track. In 1999, the probation and reentry tracks were added to the program. The probation track is offered to substance-abusing offenders who are not eligible for a diversion track due to the nature of their crimes or previous felony convictions and do not receive prison time for their new convictions. The re-entry track is offered to felony offenders who have substance abuse addiction problems and have successfully completed an institutional substance abuse treatment program or period of shock incarceration.

Referrals and Admissions			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Referrals	221	Referrals	34
Pending Referrals	107	Pending Referrals	0
Referrals Denied	81	Referrals Denied	14
Admissions	97	Admissions	22
Admissions by Track		Admissions by Track	
Pre-Plea	18	Pre-Plea	0
Post-Plea	15	Post-Plea	5
Probation	49	Probation	12
Reentry	15	Reentry	5

In 2015, there were a total of 255 defendants referred to the 13th Circuit Drug Courts. Of those, there were 119 defendants admitted into the programs and 95 were denied admission. One hundred and seven of the referred cases remained in a pending status at the end of 2015. The table on the previous page shows the admissions data for Boone County and Callaway County, separately.

Boone County admitted 97 defendants in 2015. Twenty-three of those admissions were referred in 2014 but not admitted until 2015, and 74 admissions were referred and admitted into the Boone County drug court in the same year. The ages of the participants at admission ranged from 17 years old to 60 years old. The age brackets along with the race, gender, and level of education for the participants admitted in 2015 can be seen in the table below. It should be noted the Boone County Drug Court is part of a BJA grant and it is anticipated to double the size of the court by September 2017.

Boone County						
Gender		Age		Level of Education		
Male	69	17-18	1	Less Than High School Diploma	17	
Female	28	19-21	20	High School Equivalency/GED®	18	
Race		22-30	47	High School Diploma	24	
White	76	31-40	19	Some Secondary Education	20	
Black	20	41-50	6	Degree/License/Certification	17	
Asian	1	50+	4	Unknown	1	

Callaway County admitted 22 participants in 2015. The youngest participant in the Callaway County Drug Court was 18 years of age. The ages ranged from 18 to 55, in 2015. There were an equal number of males and females. More detailed information regarding Callaway County's Drug Court admission data follows.

Callaway County						
Gender		Age		Level of Education		
Male	11	17-18	1	Less Than High School Diploma	3	
Female	11	19-21	4	High School Equivalency/GED®	2	
Race		22-30	11	High School Diploma	7	
White	21	31-40	4	Some Secondary Education	3	
Black	0	41-50	1	Degree/License/Certification	5	
Unknown	1	50+	1	Unknown	2	

The Boone County Drug Court tracks all positive drug testing results which are shown in a table on the next page. It should be noted that, on a case-by-case basis, some participants are given permission from the Drug Court team to continue medication prescribed to them prior to entry into the program, and some may be given permission to temporarily take a medication prescribed to them due to illness, injury, or surgery. Often these medications will cause positive test results for the following substances:

amphetamines, benzodiazepines, and opiates. The Callaway County Drug Court does not track the drug testing results of their participants for the purpose of including those numbers in the annual report; therefore, that data is not included.

The Boone County Drug Court is held weekly on Tuesday afternoons. Drug Court was in session a total of 36 times in 2015. On average, 11 new participants were admitted each month and the program averaged 81 participants monthly. The Boone County Drug Court team meets before court is held to discuss the progress of participants.

Boone County Drug Court Positive Drug Test Results	
Buprenorphine	3
Alcohol	12
Amphetamine	68
Benzodiazepine	11
Cocaine	28
Marijuana	183
Opiates	72
Oxycodone	31
Methadone	5

Boone County Drug Court Team Members	
Christine Carpenter , Boone County Circuit Judge, Division I	Serves as the judge of the Drug Court.
Casey Clevenger , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner (Effective 11/30/15)	
Michael Princivalli , Drug Court Administrator	Manages the day-to-day running of the Drug Court.
Amanda Douglass , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Sarah Henley , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Marty Meyers , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Sarah Gonzalez , McCambridge Center Counselor	Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all female program participants.
Robert Brubeck , Reality House Clinical Services Counselor	Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all male program participants.
Rob Harrison , Reality House Programs Executive Director	Oversees and manages the Reality House Programs corporate operation.
Jenean Thompson , Public Defender	Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.
Stephanie Morrell , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney	Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.

The Callaway County Drug Court team meets on Mondays for a staffing before court. Court was held a total of 42 times, in 2015. The Callaway County Drug Court averaged 2 admissions per month, and the program maintained a monthly average of 18 participants.

Callaway County Drug Court Team Members	
Carol England , Callaway County Associate Circuit Judge, Division VI	Serves as the judge of the Drug Court.
Casey Clevenger , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner (Effective 11/30/15)	
Michael Princivalli , Drug Court Administrator	Manages the day-to-day running of the Drug Court.
Casey Clevenger/Robert Sterner , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney	Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.
Derek Hux , Public Defender	Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.
Stephen Dittmer , Family Counseling Center Counselor	Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.
Thomas Powell , Probation and Parole District 26 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Curtis Hall , Callaway County Sheriff's Deputy	Acts as a liaison between the Sheriff's Department and the Drug Court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.
Dall Hedges , Fulton Police Officer	Acts as a liaison between the Fulton Police and the drug court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.

One hundred and eight participants exited the Drug Courts of the 13th Circuit in 2015. To successfully complete Drug Court, a participant must remain in the program for a minimum of one year. Both drug courts hold graduations four times a year, and those who successfully completed the program in 2015 had been in the program for an average of 404 days. For those who did not graduate their participation time averaged 309 days or approximately ten months. The discharge data is listed on the table below.

Discharge Data			
Boone County		Callaway County	
Successful Completion	43	Successful Completion	10
Termination	46	Termination	6
Administrative Discharge	2	Medical Discharge	1

There are no national standards defining how to determine recidivism rates for Treatment Court participants. Missouri has however, defined the way in which it measures recidivism rates in adult drug and DWI court programs. Missouri uses four elements to define and measure recidivism rates for adult drug and DWI court program participants. These elements are as follows: who is being tracked, what is being tracked, what time frame is being used for measurement, and what source of the data is being used. The following breakdown of each element is provided by Lisa Wilcox, Research Analyst, with the State of Missouri, Office of State Courts Administrator, in Fact Sheet #77, published January 2015.

Who is Being Tracked

The cohort is defined as a group of participants who entered the program, and who exited to program due to graduation, termination or voluntary withdraw.

What is Being Tracked

Recidivism is defined as any plea or finding of guilt for a new felony or misdemeanor 'A' charges that occurred during a five year time frame following the exit of the program. Charge level is used to determine if the new charges meet the criteria. Including all misdemeanor 'A' charges ensure that new DWI and possession charges count as recidivism.

What Timeframe is Being Used for Measurement

The recidivism rate is the number of participants with a new plea of guilt divided by the total number of participants who graduated, terminated or voluntarily withdrew from the program during the reporting period.

What is the Source of the Data Used

The search for new recidivating cases is statewide, across all circuit databases in JIS, based on a match of participant party ID's.

Results

Twenty-one individuals exited the Callaway County Drug Court Program in 2010. Eight of which were graduates and 13 were terminations. Of the eight that graduated only one reoffended, resulting in a 5% recidivism rate.

Seventy-eight individuals exited the Boone County Drug Court Program in 2010. Forty-four of which graduated, 32 terminated, one administratively discharged, and one medically discharged. Of the 44 graduates, 18 reoffended, resulting in a 23% recidivism rate.

Mental Health Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Admissions/Exits

Referrals: 97

Denied Referrals: 33

Admissions: 30

Graduates: 15

Terminations: 16

Recidivism

*(Measured five years
post-graduation)*

*Number of Convictions
or Guilty Pleas for
felony offenses: 7*

*Percentage of
graduates who have at
least one felony
conviction or plead
guilty to a felony
offense: 6%*

*Data Collected
Reflects:*

15 Graduates in 2010

14 Terminated in 2010

*2 Admin. Disch. In
2010*

2 Reoffended

In Missouri, as in other states, deinstitutionalization of those with mental health conditions has led to increased instances of people in that population becoming involved in the criminal justice system. The mental health court in Boone County was established in response to the increased numbers of mentally ill persons found in the local jail population. The first mental health court was held on April 22, 2003.

The Boone County Mental Health Court received its initial funding from Boone County's special law enforcement tax, Proposition L, and a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Today, the mental health court continues to be funded through Proposition L, in addition to other sources such as participants' Medicaid or private insurance and the Missouri Department of Mental Health.

Before the creation of mental health court, mentally ill offenders often spent unnecessary time in jail and, lacking access to mental health treatment services, many became repeat offenders. A treatment-focused approach allows the justice system to aid in identifying and addressing the unique needs of a mentally ill offender as well as the issues that led to the defendant's criminal charges.

The mental health court is a supervised, comprehensive treatment program for non-violent misdemeanor and felony offenders who require mental health treatment. The program includes regular court appearances, drug testing and individual and group counseling.

Referrals to the mental health court may be made by anyone, including the potential participant. In 2015, there were 97 defendants referred to the court, plus an additional 13 pending referrals from that carried over from 2014. Each defendant is screened by the mental health court treatment administrator and either Burrell Behavioral Services or New Horizons staff. It is common that many people who are referred do not meet the necessary criteria and are found to be ineligible for the program. In comparison to the other Treatment Courts of the 13th Circuit, the mental health court typically has the highest number of non-admissions. Six of the 13 referrals from 2014 that carried over into 2015 were ineligible for Mental Health Court. Twenty-seven of the 97 referrals received in 2015 were ineligible for Mental Health Court. Forty-nine cases

referred in 2015 remained in a pending status since the defendants were unable to complete their screenings by the end of 2015.

Participants can enter mental health court in one of four tracks: pre-plea diversion, post-plea diversion, probation, or reentry. In 2015, there were 26 participants admitted to the probation track, 1 participant admitted to the pre-plea diversion, 2 participants admitted to the post-plea diversion, and 1 participant admitted to the reentry track. The table above shows the 2015 admissions data.

Random drug testing of the mental health court participants resulted in 80 positive drug tests, in 2015. The substances and the number of positive results for each are listed on the table to the left. It should be noted that some positives reported may have been the result of a medication temporarily approved by the mental health court team that was prescribed by a physician.

The average number of participants admitted into the program each month was 3 and the program maintained an average of 20 participants monthly. Staffing and court were held on Tuesday afternoons and court met 46 times in 2015.

Positive Drug Test Results			
Amphetamine	14		
Cocaine	10		
Alcohol	17		
Opiates	8		
Marijuana	20		
Benzodiazepines	7		
Oxycodone	1		
Methadone	2		
Tramadol	1		

Gender		Age	
Male	12	17-18	0
Female	18	19-21	3
Race		22-30	14
White	17	31-40	9
Black	9	41-50	3
Hispanic	1	51+	1
Asian	1		
Am. Ind.	1		

Level of Education	
Less Than A High School Diploma	13
High School Equivalency/GED®	3
High School Diploma	8
Some Secondary Education	2
Bachelor's Degree/PHD	2
Education Unknown	2

The members of the mental health court team are listed below:

Boone County Mental Health Court Team Members	
Michael Bradley , Boone County Associate Circuit Division IX Judge	Serves as the judge of Mental Health Court.
Casey Clevenger , Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner	
Clayton VanNurden , Mental Health Court Administrator	Manages the day-to-day running of Mental Health Court.
Danielle Bellamy , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Marshina Harrell , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Mackenzie Hayes , Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer	Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.
Courtney Pollard , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Support Supervisor	Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.
Rob Harrison , Reality House Clinical Services Directors	Supervises the treatment of all program participants.
Merilee Crockett , Assistant Prosecuting Attorney	Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted
Karla Jackson , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Caseworker	Assists participants with their day-to-day responsibilities while in the program.
Jennifer Cook , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Caseworker	Assists participants with their day-to-day responsibilities while in the program.
Vladic Kostin , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Caseworker	Assists participants with their day-to-day responsibilities while in the program.
Chris Lynch , Burrell Behavioral Health Community Caseworker	Assists participants with their day-to-day responsibilities while in the program.

In 2015, 32 participants exited mental health court. Fifteen successfully completed the program, 16 were terminated unsuccessfully, and 1 was administratively discharged.

Recidivism of participants who successfully completed the mental health court was studied this year. The time period researched includes the date a graduate exited mental health court in 2010, through January 22, 2016. In 2010, there were 15 graduates; three of those reoffended by January 22, 2015. The original charges of the 15 participants are listed on the next page. The data on the next page also reflects the new charges which includes three felonies and three misdemeanors. Only criminal cases within the State of Missouri were searched, and cases that were dismissed or still pending were not included. (Chart on the next page portrays the most serious admitting charges of the 15 graduates in 2010, and how many counts of each charge.)

Charges of the Reoffending Graduates at Admission	
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less Of Marijuana (Felony C)	2
Passing Bad Check-\$500 Or More- No Account/Insufficient Funds (Felony C)	3
Forgery (Felony C)	12
Fraudulent Use Of Credit Device (Value \$500 or More) (Felony D)	1
DWI-Alcohol (Misdemeanor B)	1
Endangering The Welfare Of A Child, 2 nd Degree (Misdemeanor A)	1
Stealing Related Ofns-3 rd Offense (Felony D)	2
Domestic Assault-3 rd Degree-1 st /2 nd Offense (Misdemeanor A)	2
False Imprisonment (Misdemeanor A)	1

Charges Graduates Received After Successful Completion in 2010	
Possession Of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams Or Less of Marijuana (Felony C)	2
DWI-Alcohol (Misdemeanor B)	1
Property Damage (Felony D)	1
Unlawful Use of Paraphernalia (Misdemeanor A)	1
Theft/Sealing (Misdemeanor A)	1

*Recidivism is defined as any plea or finding of guilt for new felony or misdemeanor 'A' charges that occurred five years post-graduation from the treatment court program. DWI and possession charges count as recidivism.

DWI Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Boone County

Referrals: 44

Denied Referrals: 13

Admissions: 24

Graduates: 22

Terminations: 0

Callaway County

Referrals: 2

Denied Referrals: 1

Admissions: 2

Graduates: 5

Terminations: 1

Combined

Referrals: 46

Denied Referrals: 14

Admissions: 26

Graduates: 27

Terminations: 1

DWI courts were developed to enhance public safety by providing a judicially-supervised regimen of treatment to alcohol-dependent offenders convicted of Driving While Impaired. The goal of this Treatment Court is to provide tools that enable participants to become sober, law-abiding citizens and close the “revolving door” of the criminal justice system to those who would otherwise be likely to re-offend and pose a significant danger to the community. Both counties within the 13th Circuit have a DWI court. Boone County was the first to establish a DWI court, in March 2010. Shortly thereafter, in January 2012, a DWI court was added in Callaway County.

By taking part in DWI court, a participant has access to a variety of comprehensive services that help him or her make significant life changes. Participants are required to attend regular court appearances before the DWI court judge and also participate in services such as random drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling. DWI court participants are also expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs and are encouraged to maintain regular attendance at 12-step meetings.

In 2015, a total of 46 defendants were referred to the DWI courts of the 13th Circuit; 2 to Callaway County and 44 to Boone County. Each defendant referred to the program is screened for eligibility, which is determined by reviewing the defendant’s history. Criminal activity, substance abuse and addiction history, driving record, license revocations, probation history, co-occurring diagnoses, residency, age, and suitability for the program are all taken into consideration when screening an individual. To be eligible, a defendant must have been determined to require substance abuse treatment and have either pled guilty or have been found guilty of three or more intoxication-related offenses. Of the 46 referred in 2015, 26 were admitted into the DWI courts.

Admissions data is broken down further in the next two tables, showing participants’ level of education, gender, race, and age. The youngest age 26, and the oldest, age 61, were both participants in Boone County DWI court.

Boone County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	15	20-29	3	Less Than High School Diploma	1
Female	9	30-39	12	High School Equivalency/GED®	3
Race		40-49	3	High School Diploma	4
White	21	50-59	6	Some Secondary Education	4
Black	2			Certificate/ License	4
Amer. Ind.	1			Bachelor's Degree	2
				Unknown	6

The duration of DWI court is determined by each participant's progress and is a minimum of one year with a maximum of two years. In 2015, the average participation time for participants who successfully completed the program was 371 days in Boone County DWI court and 413 days in Callaway County DWI court. It should be noted that Callaway County DWI court only holds graduations four times a year, while Boone County DWI court allows participants to graduate on their one-year anniversaries. Each year, the

Callaway County					
Gender		Age		Level of Education	
Male	7	20-29	3	High School Equivalency/GED®	2
Female	1	30-39	3	High School Diploma	2
Race		40-49	1	Some Secondary Education	2
White	8	50-59	1	Education Unknown	2

majority of DWI court participants in both counties successfully complete the program, and 2015 was no exception. A total of 27 participants graduated in 2015, 5 from Callaway County and 22 from Boone County. Only 1 participant of the 28 that exited the DWI court was terminated, and that person was from Callaway County.

The 16 positive test results reported in the table on the right include results resulting from relapse and also from medications approved by the DWI court team. From time to time, the team must excuse positive test results when participants are prescribed medication by a physician due to illness, injury, or surgery. Although participants are held accountable for each positive drug test by the Callaway County DWI court team, the testing data is not collected for inclusion in this report.

Boone County DWI Court Positive Drug Test Results	
Alcohol	3
Marijuana	1

In 2015, DWI court was held a total of 43 times in Boone County and a total of 39 times in Callaway County. On average, DWI court in Boone County averaged 25 participants in the program monthly, while Callaway County averaged about 5. Each county has a team of 9 members who meet weekly for a staffing followed by DWI court. Team members are listed on the following page.

Boone County DWI Court Team Members

Michael Bradley, Boone County Associate Circuit Division IX Judge
Serves as the judge of the DWI court.

Casey Clevenger, Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner (Effective 11/30/15)

Clayton VanNurden, DWI Court Administrator
Manages the day-to-day operation of the DWI court.

Megan Jones, Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer
Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.

Whitney Hines, McCambridge Center Counselor
Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all female program participants.

Blair Campmier, Reality House Clinical Services Counselor
Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all male program participants.

Rob Harrison, Reality House Programs Executive Director
Oversees and manages the Reality House Programs corporate operation.

Andrew Taegel, Phoenix Programs Counselor
Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.

Dana Thompson, Reality House Tracker
Monitors participants with home visits and reports community involvement to the team.

Callaway County DWI Court Team Members

Carol England, Callaway County Associate Circuit Division VI Judge

Serves as the judge of the DWI court.

Casey Clevenger, Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner (Effective 11/30/15)

Michael Princivalli, DWI Court Administrator

Manages the day-to-day operation of the DWI court.

Ben Miller, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney

Ensures that participants are appropriate for the program and comply once admitted.

Derek Hux, Public Defender

Protects participants' due process rights while encouraging program participation.

Stephen Dittmer, Family Counseling Center Counselor

Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.

Thomas Powell, Probation and Parole District 26 Probation Officer

Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.

Ronnie O'Neal, DWI Court Tracker

Monitors participants with home visits and reports community involvement to the team.

Curtis Hall, Callaway County Sheriff's Deputy

Acts as a liaison between the sheriff's department and the DWI court team, reporting contact law enforcement with participants.

Dall Hedges, Fulton Police Officer

Acts as a liaison between the Fulton police and the DWI court team, reporting law enforcement contact with participants.

Veterans Treatment Court

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Admissions/Exits

Referrals: 25

Denied Referrals: 7

Admissions: 9

Graduates: 8

Terminations: 1

The Veterans Treatment Court of the 13th Circuit was created to serve military veterans and sometimes active-duty personnel who have been charged with criminal offenses in Boone or Callaway County who are eligible for benefits at the Veterans Hospital. The court was started in 2013 with funds contributed by the Veterans United Foundation. Each defendant referred to the program is screened by the treatment court administrator for eligibility. Those eligible for the court-supervised comprehensive treatment program have been determined to require substance abuse treatment and/or have a diagnosed mental health condition. Participants are non-violent offenders and include pre-plea diversions, post-plea diversions, probationers, and offenders who are returning to the community from the Missouri Department of Corrections. Counseling is provided by the Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital. In addition, participants are expected to meet regularly with assigned veteran mentors, obtain and maintain employment or involvement in a vocational or educational program, and to attend 12-step meetings such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous. Successful completion of the program requires a minimum participation of one year and no longer than two years.

Gender				Age		Level of Education	
Male	9	20-29	1	Female	0	Less Than High School Diploma	0
		30-39	1			High School Equivalency/GED®	3
		40-49	2			High School Diploma	1
		50-59	3			Some Secondary Education	2
		60-69	2			Associates Degree	2
						Unknown	1

The demographics of the group that participated in the veterans treatment court during 2015 can be seen on the previous page. The majority of the participants were white males of middle age or older. The youngest participant was 28 years of age and the oldest was 66.

The veterans treatment court participants are required to submit to random drug testing throughout their time in the program. In 2015, participants tested positive for alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, benzodiazepine, methadone, and opiates. The total positive test results for each substance can be seen on the chart below.

Positive Drug Test Results	
Alcohol	2
Marijuana	5
Methadone	1
Amphetamines	6
Benzodiazepine	2
Opiates	3

Veterans treatment court participants had a variety of charges, which are listed below. The court averaged about 1 admission per month. Nine of the participants were assigned to the probation track of the program. There were 2 who entered in the post-plea track, and one in the pre-plea track.

Charges
Dist/Del/Manf/Produce Or Attempt To Possess W/Intent to Dis/Del/Manf
Theft/Stealing Any Controlled Substance
Possession of Controlled Substance Except 35 Grams or Less of Marijuana (Felony C)
DWI-Alcohol-Aggravated Offender (Felony C)
DWI-Drug Intoxication-Persistent Offender (Felony D)
Non-Support (Felony D)
Tampering With Motor Vehicle-1 st Degree (Felony C)
Domestic Assault-2 nd Degree (Felony C)
Resisting/Interfering With Arrest For A Felony (Felony D)

Participants have frequent court appearances in front of the veterans treatment court judge, which give participants the opportunity to discuss with the judge their progress throughout the program and be held accountable for their actions. Court was held a total of 41 times in 2015. On average, veterans court has about 12 participants in the program each month. Prior to each court appearance, the veterans treatment court team meets for a staffing to discuss the progress of the participants. The names and the roles of the veterans treatment court team members are listed on the following page..

Veterans Treatment Court Team Members

Michael Bradley, Boone County Associate Circuit Division IX Judge
Serves as the judge of the Veterans Treatment Court.

Casey Clevenger, Division XII Treatment Court Commissioner (Effective Nov. 30, 2015)

Clayton VanNurden, Veterans Treatment Court Administrator
Manages the day-to-day operation of the Veterans Treatment Court.

John Tutt, Veterans Treatment Court Mentor Coordinators
Recruits, trains, and maintains a pool of veteran mentors who are matched with participants.

Brian Gremmel, Probation and Parole District 6 Probation Officer
Supervises the progress of each participant while in the program.

Danielle Easter, Veterans Justice Outreach Specialist
Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.

Andy Whitler, Veterans Justice Outreach Specialist
Supervises and provides mandatory treatment for all program participants.

Phillip Wilkinson, Veterans Treatment Court Peer Support Specialist
Provides employment assistance to participants, as needed.

Dana Thompson, Reality House Tracker
Monitors participants with home visits and reports community involvement to the team.